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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

SIXTH FLOOR  
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING  
195 NORTH TERRACE  
ADELAIDE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

(PRELIMINARY)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1963-64

SCOPE  
AND  
COVERAGE

The statistics contained in this bulletin have been compiled from reports of Workmen's Compensation claims closed during the year ended 30th June 1964 and of unclosed claims of three years' duration at 30th June 1964 submitted by Insurance Companies, self-insurers, and State Government Departments, through the South Australian Department of Labour and Industry. Each original claim has been regarded as a separate accident. Reports have been received of re-opened claims but no details of these have been included in the Tabulations.

Only persons within the coverage of the South Australian Workmen's Compensation Act are included. Notable exclusions are self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government officers and employees. Thus persons employed within some industry classifications (e.g. Defence Services and Communications) are not covered at all while coverage is reduced in other industries, particularly in retail trade and rural industries.

DEFINITIONS

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT: For the purpose of this collection the following definition has been applied: "An Industrial Accident is a compensated work injury causing death or absence of the injured person from work for one week or more, excluding journey cases, cases occurring during a recess period, and disease cases."

Note: "One week" has been interpreted as "one week of seven calendar days or five working days".

INDUSTRY: The 1961 Census Classification of Industries has been used.

ACCIDENT FACTOR: In general, an accident factor may be regarded as "That underlying agency, other than human falling, which appears to contribute most materially to an accident and which would be most likely to receive attention in preventing the occurrence of a similar accident".

Figures contained in this bulletin are provisional only.

GENERAL  
COMMENT

Complete tabulation of industrial accident statistics for 1963/64 is likely to be delayed until early in 1965 when these provisional figures may be revised, and other tables will be published.

These statistics relate to claims closed, or regarded statistically as closed, during the year ended 30th June 1964. Fluctuations in the flow of processing and reporting of claims by insurers can significantly affect the figures for any given year.

The attached tables provide an analysis of 20 fatal accidents, and of 11,026 non-fatal accidents each of which resulted in absence from work of a week or more. Those accidents resulted in compensation payments totalling approximately £1,250,000. Other returns received from insurance companies, self-insurers and State Government departments show that during the year ended 30th June 1964 they received approximately 51,250 effective claims and that compensation totalling approximately £1,900,000 was paid. These figures, and similar comparisons in the preceding two years indicate that statistics compiled on the basis described in this introduction cover between 20% and 25% of total compensated accidents and that associated compensation payments represent between 60% and 70% of total compensation payments.



TABLE 1 - FATAL AND NON-FATAL <sup>(a)</sup> ACCIDENTS : INDUSTRY GROUPS, NUMBER, TIME LOST, AND AMOUNT PAID : SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1963-64  
(All figures subject to revision)

TOTAL PERSONS

Industry	Number of Accidents			Time Lost (Non-Fatal Accidents)		Amount Paid (b)			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Total	Average per Accident	Fatal	Non- fatal	Total	Average per NON-FATAL Accident
		Number	Proportion of Total						
			%	Weeks	Weeks	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
Primary production	1	928	8.4	4,134	4.5	3.3	123.2	126.5	133
Mining and quarrying	-	106	1.0	549	5.2	-	23.0	23.0	217
Manufacturing	9	5,028	45.6	18,434	3.7	32.6	512.2	544.8	102
Manufacturing includes -									
Cement, bricks, glass, and stone	-	281	2.6	970	3.5	-	28.5	28.5	101
Founding, engineering, and metal working	6	1,795	16.3	6,068	3.4	22.3	167.5	189.8	93
Ships, vehicles, parts, and accessories	-	970	8.8	4,274	4.4	-	122.6	122.6	126
Food, drink, and tobacco	1	842	7.6	2,671	3.2	3.3	69.4	72.7	82
Sawmilling and wood products (excl. furniture)	1	454	4.1	1,739	3.8	0.8	40.3	41.1	89
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	1	501	4.5	2,098	4.2	3.4	56.0	59.4	112
Building and construction	6	1,693	15.3	7,771	4.6	18.8	205.2	224.0	121
Transport and storage	-	861	7.8	3,351	3.9	-	87.4	87.4	101
Finance and property	-	38	0.4	297	7.8	-	7.7	7.7	202
Commerce	2	1,213	11.0	4,085	3.4	3.4	102.3	105.7	84
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services	1	339	3.1	1,563	4.6	3.3	35.3	38.6	104
Amusement, hotels, accommodation, cafes, etc.	-	319	2.9	1,423	4.5	-	32.6	32.6	102
Total	20	11,026	100.0	43,705	4.0	64.8	1,184.9	1,249.7	107

(a) Non-fatal accidents which involved absence from work for a week or more.

(b) Compensation for wages lost, hospital and medical expenses, and lump sum settlements.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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TABLE 1 - FATAL AND NON-FATAL<sup>(a)</sup> ACCIDENTS : INDUSTRY GROUPS, NUMBER, TIME LOST, AND AMOUNT PAID: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1963-64 (continued)

(All figures subject to revision)

MALES

Industry	Number of Accidents			Time Lost (Non-Fatal Accidents)		Amount Paid (b)			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Total	Average per Accident	Fatal	Non- Fatal	Total	Average per NON-FATAL Accident
		Number	Proportion of Total						
			%	Weeks	Weeks	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
Primary production	1	891	8.7	3,836	4.3	3.3	116.6	119.9	131
Mining and quarrying	-	106	1.0	549	5.2	-	23.0	23.0	217
Manufacturing	9	4,699	46.2	17,282	3.7	32.6	489.8	522.4	104
Manufacturing includes -									
Cement, bricks, glass, and stone	-	280	2.8	967	3.5	-	28.5	28.5	102
Founding, engineering, and metal working	6	1,684	16.6	5,740	3.4	22.3	160.2	182.5	95
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	-	943	9.3	4,152	4.4	-	120.2	120.2	127
Food, drink, and tobacco	1	745	7.3	2,248	3.0	3.3	62.1	65.4	83
Sawmilling and wood products (excl. furniture)	1	445	4.4	1,722	3.9	0.8	39.9	40.7	90
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	1	499	4.9	2,096	4.2	3.4	56.0	59.4	112
Building and construction	6	1,685	16.6	7,730	4.6	18.8	204.5	223.3	121
Transport and storage	-	856	8.4	3,342	3.9	-	87.1	87.1	102
Finance and property	-	29	0.3	108	3.7	-	2.7	2.7	94
Commerce	2	1,054	10.4	3,575	3.4	3.4	95.2	98.6	90
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services	1	180	1.8	804	4.5	3.3	21.1	24.4	117
Amusement, hotels, accommodation, cafes, etc.	-	169	1.7	685	4.1	-	13.3	13.3	79
Total	20	10,168	100.0	40,007	3.9	64.8	1,109.3	1,174.1	109

(a) Non-fatal accidents which involved absence from work for a week or more.

(b) Compensation for wages lost, hospital and medical expenses, and lump sum settlements.



TABLE 1 - FATAL AND NON-FATAL <sup>(a)</sup> ACCIDENTS : INDUSTRY GROUPS, NUMBER, TIME LOST, AND AMOUNT PAID: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1963-64 (continued)  
(All figures subject to revision)

FEMALES

Industry	Number of Accidents			Time Lost (Non-Fatal Accidents)		Amount Paid (b)			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Total	Average per Accident	Fatal	Non- Fatal	Total	Average per NON-FATAL Accident
		Number	Proportion of Total						
			%	Weeks	Weeks	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
Primary production	-	37	4.3	298	8.1	-	6.6	6.6	177
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	329	38.4	1,152	3.5	-	22.3	22.3	68
Manufacturing includes -									
Cement, bricks, glass, and stone	-	1	0.1	3	3.4	-	(c)	(c)	42
Founding, engineering, and metal working	-	111	12.9	328	3.0	-	7.3	7.3	66
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	-	27	3.2	122	4.5	-	2.4	2.4	89
Food, drink, and tobacco	-	97	11.3	423	4.4	-	7.3	7.3	75
Sawmilling and wood products (excl. furniture)	-	9	1.1	17	1.9	-	0.3	0.3	36
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	-	2	0.2	2	1.0	-	(c)	(c)	13
Building and construction	-	8	0.9	41	5.1	-	0.7	0.7	91
Transport and storage	-	5	0.6	8	1.7	-	0.3	0.3	55
Finance and property	-	9	1.1	190	21.0	-	5.0	5.0	551
Commerce	-	159	18.5	510	3.2	-	7.1	7.1	45
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services	-	159	18.5	759	4.8	-	14.3	14.3	90
Amusement, hotels, accommodation, cafes, etc.	-	150	17.5	738	4.9	-	19.3	19.3	129
Total	-	858	100.0	3,698	4.3	-	75.6	75.6	88

(a) Non-fatal accidents which involved absence from work for a week or more.

(b) Compensation for wages lost, hospital and medical expenses, and lump sum settlements.

(c) Less than £50.



TABLE 2 : FATAL AND NON-FATAL<sup>(a)</sup> ACCIDENTS : INDUSTRY GROUPS, ACCIDENT FACTOR : SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1963-64  
(All figures subject to revision)

MALES

Industry	Machinery		Vehicles		Electricity, Explosions, etc.		Harmful Substances		Falling, Slipping, Stumbling, etc.		Striking against, Stepping on, etc.		Handling (b)		Struck by Moving or Falling Objects		Hand Tools		Miscellaneous		Total	
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Primary production	-	123	-	88	-	8	-	3	-	164	-	33	-	149	1	67	-	95	-	161	1	891
Mining and quarrying	-	15	-	12	-	5	-	-	-	22	-	5	-	17	-	19	-	7	-	4	-	106
Manufacturing	1	812	5	126	-	133	-	21	-	790	-	210	-	1,164	2	797	-	480	1	166	9	4,699
Manufacturing includes -																						
Cement, bricks, glass, stone	-	33	-	17	-	8	-	-	-	40	-	18	-	77	-	57	-	17	-	13	-	280
Founding, engineering, metal working	1	359	3	29	-	66	-	12	-	201	-	68	-	409	1	351	-	142	1	47	6	1,684
Ships, vehicles, parts, etc.	-	140	-	24	-	12	-	1	-	178	-	41	-	264	-	142	-	108	-	33	-	943
Food, drink, and tobacco	-	58	1	23	-	33	-	-	-	177	-	25	-	171	-	94	-	127	-	37	1	745
Sawmilling and wood products (excluding furniture)	-	95	-	16	-	3	-	-	-	76	-	23	-	87	1	79	-	53	-	13	1	445
Electricity, gas, water, sanitary services	-	26	1	32	-	12	-	3	-	100	-	23	-	118	-	95	-	75	-	15	1	499
Building and construction	-	138	3	107	-	17	-	6	1	429	-	90	-	344	2	270	-	230	-	54	6	1,685
Transport and storage	-	55	-	92	-	2	-	2	-	213	-	36	-	210	-	177	-	40	-	29	-	856
Finance and property	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	7	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	29
Commerce	-	78	-	62	1	17	-	4	1	249	-	57	-	270	-	157	-	112	-	48	2	1,054
Public authority (n.e.i.), community & business services	-	12	1	24	-	4	-	1	-	63	-	4	-	30	-	14	-	1	-	27	1	180
Amusement, hotels, accommodation, cafes, etc.	-	14	-	5	-	8	-	1	-	62	-	4	-	35	-	18	-	11	-	11	-	169
Total : Number Per Cent	1	1,274 12.5	10	556 5.5	1	206 2.0	-	41 0.4	2	2,097 20.6	-	463 4.5	-	2,344 23.0	5	1,618 15.9	-	1,053 10.4	1	516 5.1	20	10,168 100.0

(a) Non-fatal accidents which involved absence from work for a week or more.

(b) This group includes : Strain in handling - 1,935, Other (mainly handling sharp objects) - 409.

F - Fatal. N F - Non-Fatal.



TABLE 2 - FATAL<sup>(a)</sup> AND NON-FATAL<sup>(b)</sup> ACCIDENTS : INDUSTRY GROUPS, ACCIDENT FACTOR : SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1963-64 (continued)

(All figures subject to revision)

## FEMALES

Industry	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, Explosions, Etc.	Harmful Sub- stances	Falling, Slipping, Stumbling, Etc.	Striking against, Stepping on, Etc.	Handling (c)	Struck by Moving or Falling Objects	Hand Tools	Miscell- aneous	Total
Primary production	3	2	3	-	9	2	8	1	2	7	37
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102	4	7	3	54	24	69	40	14	12	329
Manufacturing includes -											
Cement, bricks, glass, stone	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Founding, engineering, metal working	46	1	1	1	8	9	25	12	5	3	111
Ships, vehicles, parts, etc.	8	-	-	-	5	1	7	3	-	3	27
Food, drink, and tobacco	18	-	4	1	25	5	22	18	2	2	97
Sawmilling and wood products (excl. furniture)	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	9
Electricity, gas, water, sanitary services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Building and construction	-	2	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	8
Transport and storage	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	5
Finance and property	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	9
Commerce	17	-	9	3	54	10	37	14	5	10	159
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services	7	3	6	-	58	5	49	12	5	14	159
Amusement, hotels, accommodation, cafes, etc.	10	1	21	-	58	9	22	14	9	6	150
Total : Number	139	12	48	6	244	53	187	82	36	51	858
Per Cent	16.2	1.4	5.6	0.7	28.4	6.2	21.8	9.6	4.2	5.9	100.0

(a) No accident involving the death of a female was reported during the year.

(b) Non-fatal accidents which involved absence from work for a week or more.

(c) This group includes: Strain in handling - 132, Other (mainly handling sharp objects) - 55.

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